

## THAW AT HIS OLD HOME DISCLOSES PLANS FOR FUTURE

Will Seek Discharge of Trustee Appointed for Him in Bankruptcy.

## SAYS HE MAY ENGAGE IN THE COKE BUSINESS

Pittsburgh, July 20.—Harry K. Thaw, a close friend of the Thaw family, today made known his plans for the future. After a good night's rest he was in a communicative mood and expressed himself freely concerning his past, present and future.

"I shall rest here at the old home for a few days with mother. Having fully decided to visit the Panama Exposition, I shall probably leave here within the next ten days or two weeks for San Francisco. Although I had in mind the enjoyment of a motor trip across the continent would afford, I don't think I will make that journey that way.

"Just when I shall return from the Coast I cannot say. However, I shall make an extended stay and visit all points of interest. After returning to Pittsburgh I shall most likely institute a suit for divorce. On that subject I don't care to say any more than is necessary, but I feel sure that when the public hears my side they will agree that I am entitled to a decree.

"My next step will be to have the trustee appointed for me in bankruptcy proceedings discharged. My friend and adviser, Roger O'Mara, has already advised me to do this, and as my finances are now in splendid condition, there is no reason why he should act longer in that capacity. I have no doubt that we can convince the courts that Mr. O'Mara is no longer necessary to protect my fortune.

"After these things have been done I have determined to enter some business. Although I have had no extended experience in trade pursuits I once did considerable in the coke manufacturing line, and better still, I made good. Naturally, having extensive interests in the coke country, I feel that I can make a good thing of it. The coke business is growing daily and the Thaw interests in the coke business are becoming more valuable each year. I could do much worse than devote my time to the manufacture of coke.

"I have spent a greater part of my first day in his home town in renewing old acquaintances, visiting his old home in Fifth street and his friend Roger O'Mara. He gave me a short statement early this afternoon, which is as follows:

"It is very kind in the reporters to wish to hear from me, but I am now settled down quietly and can only say that I am extremely glad to be home, and want to express my thanks for the good wishes of Pittsburgh, and my movements are of very little interest."

Thaw, reviewing his life, said: "I have been touched by evil influence. I think I should have been more careful in the past. I have just seen in Judge Dowling's chambers and the Judge had asked that I go to go to Mattawoman for a month as public interest could not be given after Judge Dowling had charged them, according to law, to give the benefit of any reasonable doubt to that."

The law says that a man can be compelled to defend himself in a criminal court from any charge not in the indictment. Therefore when Judge Dowling sent me to Mattawoman there was no due process of law, and Judge Dowling will not gain anything from this."

## PRESENT LEGAL STATUS.

Thaw Case Ended in New York, Many Officials Believe.

Harry K. Thaw at the present time is "barely alive," geographically speaking, it was said at the Attorney-General's offices at 229 Broadway yesterday when an opinion was requested concerning Thaw's present legal status.

"As matters now stand," Deputy Attorney-General Edgar A. Bromberger said, "Thaw has the privilege, for instance, of starting a suit for divorce from Evelyn Nesbit in Pittsburgh."

"Is he at liberty to come back here and sue for divorce in New York State?" "I suppose so," answered Mr. Bromberger.

"What procedure is necessary here?" Mr. Bromberger was asked further, "in order to have Thaw placed in the same legal position in which John Armstrong Chaloner stands here in New York State and some outside of New York?"

"The only way that could be brought about," Mr. Bromberger answered, "would be an appeal against the Attorney-General's recent decision declaring Thaw sane. In other words, if the appeal which the Attorney-General has taken is sustained by the highest court, then Thaw will be legally insane in New York State. There is no case of having him declared legally insane in this State."

When asked what hopes the State had of bringing about a reversal of the recent decision which freed Thaw, no comment could be obtained from Mr. Bromberger. Questions concerning the probability of success by the State or the amount of serious endeavor the State would put into the appeal were not asked. Mr. Bromberger said, "The appeal must, said Mr. Bromberger, be put to the Attorney-General in person at Albany."

From other sources, however, it was learned that the Attorney-General is expected to make an exceptionally close scrutiny of the records of Thaw hearing in order to prevent any further words being warranted to authorize the hearing necessary for the printing of the records and brief and the other expenses incident to presenting the appeal. It is so far that it has been impossible to find any feeling of confidence among those concerned that the State will ever be able to have Thaw again declared insane in New York State. There is little trouble at all, on the other hand, of finding State officials who, although they will not say it in so many words, give the impression strongly that with the exception of some formalities, the Thaw case is at an end so far as New York State is concerned.

## N. Y. GIRL HEROINE OF SERBIAN HOSPITALS

Miss Mary F. Kellar Only Night Nurse for 1,000 Patients for Four Months.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

SALONICA, June 19.—"I guess we're back at Sandy Hook," a lusty American voice called out over the ship's side as the little tramp steamer which brought from the Piræus the second contingent of some forty-six American Red Cross sanitarians bound for Serbia dropped anchor here yesterday. It did look as if by magic New York had been transplanted to the busy Greek port. American faces were seen everywhere, while waiting for the new arrivals was a special motor launch flying the burgee of the Red Cross Yacht Club.

Then the familiar figure of Sir Thomas Lipton was capped in the launch. Three rousing American cheers rent the air, "Hurrah for Sir Thomas!"

"I want you boys to come right away with me now for tea on the ship. You'll find a big company of Americans of all shapes and sizes to greet you on board," Sir Thomas called out.

After two days on a tramp great was the change to this Salónica tea party. Although the Erin had been converted into a hospital ship and piled to with the war zones with large conveyors of doctors and nurses, to say nothing of medical supplies on board, she still remained one of the most luxuriously equipped floating palaces afloat. Mementoes of the celebrities who have cruised on her, King Edward, the Emperor, Edison, Roosevelt, abound on all sides.

The American visitors were soon made to feel thoroughly at home. "This is the most sumptuous banquet I have ever seen," one sanitarian confided in my ear as he contentedly munched a macaroni and looked round at the row upon row of tables laden with delicacies. "It is the impression of the afternoon tea yesterday, what must he have thought of the Erin left Salónica this afternoon? Thomas in honor of Dr. Richard Strong and his fellow workers on the American Sanitary Commission in Serbia just before the Erin left Salónica this afternoon? The company was almost entirely American. The deck of the hospital ship was draped with the flags of many nations, including the Stars and Stripes predominated.

Many of the sanitarians were on their way to take up the work of cleansing Serbia from vermin and with some of the loneliest and most unsanitary parts of the country. The rest of the company was composed of the doctors and nurses who were to be stationed on the Erin to get a few weeks well earned rest. Many of them contracted typhus



Miss Mary F. Kellar.

and are barely convalescent. They need every care and attention.

The company includes ten nurses who are returning to New York. They had been arranged that Kellar and John A. Johnson, international vice-president of the Red Cross, would meet the sanitarians when they came out for lunch and tell them to strike. But the men did not come out because, if the major's move inside and the union men had no opportunity to get orders from their chiefs.

The stage was set at noon for a big demonstration. Outside the Remington works hundreds of men already on strike, the idle curious and an army of reporters and photographers were waiting for anything and everything to happen. Twelve o'clock, the hour set for the men to walk out, passed without development except the fact that 600 bricklayers and several hundred carriers had been discharged by the James Stewart Construction Company because they had refused the point of view of the construction company. The new Remington buildings were the ironworkers stopped on Tuesday.

Not a machinist passed the guards at the door. The 600 bricklayers and the other labor leaders were obviously uneasy. All kinds of reports gained credence. Then the outsiders settled down to wait. At 12:30 o'clock, the time word reached the outside that Major Penfield had called the men to a meeting inside and had offered them inducements to return to work. The leaders did not believe it and when they left after 1 o'clock they charged that the Major had locked the men in and thus prevented a walkout.

What really went on at noon was not learned until the machinists quit work at 5:30 tonight. Kellar had left for New York by the Erin and had been seen of scores of pickets at work intercepting the workers and ordering the union men to shut their mouths until they got to the meeting place at 6 o'clock.

Not a union man would say a word, but the non-unionists, insisting that they had no grievance, and while they expected to see through the pickets, the men in the shops the Major had told them that beginning August 1 they were to have a new contract, which was not new—this was not new—the notice was posted on Wednesday—but the renewed assurances were satisfactory.

## WATCHING ACCUSED MEN IN BOMB PLOTS

U. S. Secret Service Operators Suspect Prominent Un-naturals of Guilt.

## NO EVIDENCE AT DETROIT

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Officers of the Department of Justice said today that there had been no reports by special agents or other officers of the Department showing violations of Federal laws in connection with the use of explosives in Canada. The Attorney-General has a brief report from the United States Attorney at Detroit, but it shows no violations unless it should turn out that the Federal statute regulating shipments of explosives in interstate commerce has not been observed.

Complaints made by the British Government through its diplomatic officers that German sympathizers in the United States have been violating the neutrality of the United States are being carefully investigated by the Department. A branch of the inquiry is under direction of the United States secret service operating under the Treasury Department.

The Department has had information for some time of alleged attempts to start strikes at munitions plants and at points from which cargoes of war supplies are to be shipped, but evidence has been lacking to prove that these attempts were traceable to foreign influence.

Material collected by the British Embassy which it is alleged tends to establish various plots to blow up munitions and ships at sea is being carefully examined by the Department. Some of it involves the names of men of prominence in some communities who are supposed to be sympathizers of one of the combatants.

Secret service agents have had several persons under surveillance in various parts of the country. In connection with reports of the planting of bombs in cargoes of coal and in British ships in an effort to blow them up at sea.

Insanity to Be Plea of Man Accused in Windsor Plot.

DETROIT, July 20.—Though Attorney Morton of Windsor, acting for William Leffer of Detroit, held in connection with a plot to dynamite arms factories in Ontario, will not admit that he will attempt to show the accused is of unsound mind, it is said this will be the defense when Leffer appears for trial on Wednesday, July 28. Leffer will plead a plea of not guilty. The attitude of Windsor citizens in general toward Leffer would result in a conviction if the charges were to go before a jury, it is believed.

An attempt may be made to show that the confession which Leffer made and in which he alleged to have involved a wealthy Detroit resident and another man was forced from the accused while he was excited and hurried.

## OTTAWA AWAITS D. A. THOMAS.

Mystery Surrounds Whereabouts of British Munitions Agent.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 20.—D. A. Thomas, the "Welsh Coal King," who was expected here a week ago to confer with Gen. Bertram, head of the shell committee, has not arrived and his whereabouts are unknown. His arrival is awaited with impatience, as pending a conference with the shell committee the placing of new contracts for ammunition is held up.

Mr. Thomas, who came from London to supervise the placing of munitions contracts, arrived in New York July 4. In the few days succeeding he conferred with financiers here. Mr. Thomas declined to say how long he would remain in this city.

## ARMY STRIKE AT BAYONNE

Continued from First Page.

In relation to this meeting, it is reported that Kellar and Gompers may present to President Wilson certain facts which hitherto have not come to light.

In spite of Penfield's successful move at noon pickets succeeded in preventing all but one of the metal trades workers employed in the new Remington plant from going back to work the night shift at 6 o'clock.

There were about seventy-five men in this body. Savage said about 200 of the machinists who were followed by the major at noon had agreed at this afternoon's meeting not to go to work tomorrow morning. There will be pickets to help them stand out, he added, according to his statement to-night, several hundred union machinists in the old Remington U. M. C. plant will walk out at noon tomorrow.

## Labor Chiefs Disappointed.

It was evident that the labor leaders here were disappointed at the failure of the Remington walkout to-night, it being the last night of the strike. It had been arranged that Kellar and John A. Johnson, international vice-president of the Red Cross, would meet the sanitarians when they came out for lunch and tell them to strike. But the men did not come out because, if the major's move inside and the union men had no opportunity to get orders from their chiefs.

The stage was set at noon for a big demonstration. Outside the Remington works hundreds of men already on strike, the idle curious and an army of reporters and photographers were waiting for anything and everything to happen. Twelve o'clock, the hour set for the men to walk out, passed without development except the fact that 600 bricklayers and several hundred carriers had been discharged by the James Stewart Construction Company because they had refused the point of view of the construction company. The new Remington buildings were the ironworkers stopped on Tuesday.

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## THANKS SENT TO MAJOR.

The Major did not promise that the eight-hour work day would be permanent, but he assured them it would last as long as possible. The machinists were asked, it was said, to return to work at 6 o'clock tomorrow. They did, and not only did the majority vote to accept the Major's terms and remain at work, but they had had no word from the Major for what he had done.

Major Penfield himself remained reticent today. Every effort of the news-gatherers to get him to state his position was prevented at the gates of the plant. The customary passes could not be obtained.

There was considerable excitement about the gates of the new plant at quitting time. Police interfered with the activity, and some of the men of teams and wagons kept passing along the roads where groups tried to talk things over.

In spite of these incidents, however, Savage and his men kept the night shift from going to work and corralled the union men for this evening's meeting. They also succeeded in warning the other union men that they would win anyway and drive the recalcitrant ones out of town.

Two of the non-unionists, however, who were being escorted by pickets, who threatened to run them out of town if they kept on working.

The labor leaders' efforts at three of four other plants, where the men are not to meet with such a dismal failure. According to figures given out by Savage, fifty machinists quit the Gaylor Contracting Company's new plant, while the Bridgeport Engineering Company and twenty-five the Middle Street Remington plant. Thirty-five machinists were discharged from the Remington plant. Company on Saturday and two machinists doing Remington work at the Columbus Bolt and Nut Company's plant refused to quit.

Fizzle, Says Lulam.

"The strike is a fizzle," said President James G. Lulam of the Manufacturers Association, who hitherto has refused to recognize the situation. "It has been planned from the end of the country to the other that we were to have an enormous affair here that would draw the attention of the world. The Manufacturers Association I hope the same publicity will be given to the failure of the labor agitators to make good their promise."

"The publicity given to the proposed strike has not been helpful to Bridgeport. Every person with a substantial interest in the plant is asking if it is the press will give the actual facts as they are to the country at large."

Labor leaders admitted to-night that the day's fizzle had no significance in their general plans for a big new England movement, but it was evidence that the workers were not, at least for the time being. Savage announced that between 800 and 900 men would be out tomorrow night. He said 200 union men would be out, and 700 U. M. C. works, 200 would refuse to go to work at the new plant and 200 would be called out of a sub-contractor's plant.

Much significance was attached, however, to the Gompers conference. Gompers' recent statements have not met with favor and the labor leaders have admitted to-night that "Gompers might use his influence to prevent a strike, but that whatever the international executive body decided in the cases was final. Savage also modified the strike leaders' threats by saying that the labor leaders would not "pull any of the sub-contractors' plants until after a conference between them and the employers had failed."

Thirteen of the guards employed at the new Remington plant quit tonight because they had been refused an increase in salary.

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## NO FORECLOSURE TROUBLES

Circumstances may make it necessary for you to foreclose what were considered good mortgages. Even if you know that you cannot lose ultimately, foreclosure suits cause annoyance and an interruption of income.

All this is eliminated if you purchase only Guaranteed Mortgages.

The interest you will receive regularly until the principal is paid and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company will take the consequences of the foreclosure, purchasing the property if necessary.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.  
Capital & Surplus, \$10,000,000  
175 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remond St., Bayonne  
250 Fulton St., Jamaica.

When one of the Hungarian workmen stood up in the rear objecting that the strike was a "peasants' strike," he called them "peasants." It took twelve policemen to calm the meeting, which adjourned until to-morrow night.

## 1,500 DOCKMEN GO ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Workers for Clyde and Mallory Lines Demand More Pay.

Fifteen hundred dockmen employed by the Clyde and Mallory Steamship companies on piers 35, 37, 38, 44 and 45, North River, went on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of pay. Although unorganized, the men, soon after walking out, enrolled in the Marine Transport Workers Union of the L. W. W.

The immediate cause of the strike was the adoption of an efficiency plan by the companies under which the dockmen would be paid on the basis of their productivity. The plan was to get more work from them.

Their headquarters is at 139 Charlton Street.

Edward D. Mallory, manager of the Mallory Steamship Company, denied last night that there had been any general strike of the dockworkers. The dockmen had been on strike since Monday, he said, due only to the refusal of hands assigned to Pier 65, the former pier being in being torn down and the new pier being under construction. The dockmen had been on strike since Monday, he said, due only to the refusal of hands assigned to Pier 65, the former pier being in being torn down and the new pier being under construction.

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## METAL WORKERS PLAN 8 HOUR DAY DEMAND

Consider Time Ripe for Nationwide Action.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists in this city said yesterday that they regarded the time ripe for a national demand for an eight-hour day for the metal workers of the country, and asserted that they considered the metal workers have a better chance now of getting the eight-hour day than at any time in the history of the metal workers' organization of the United States.

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## ROTING STARTS IN OIL WALKOUT AT BAYONNE

Bricks Hurlled, 200 Shots Fired, Several Strikers Hurt and Eight Arrested—Tank Vessels Towed From Docks to Places of Safety.

The strike at the Constable Hook plant in Bayonne of the Standard Oil Company took on a different aspect yesterday when the company announced its intention of fighting the strikers and closing its plant. The closing of the works was attended by rioting, resulting in the arrest of several men and the arrest of eight strikers.

In sympathy with the strikers 200 employees of the Bergen Point Chemical Company of Bayonne quit work. It was reported last night that the 2,000 employees of the Tidewater Oil Company, also in Bayonne, would go on strike today, along with 800 employees of the Standard Oil plant at Bay Way, near Elizabeth.

The strikers in Bayonne were in an ugly mood last night and more than 400 policemen, special deputies and watchmen were on duty. They were guarding the 400 oil tanks, the various factories and refineries against any possible rioting by the strikers. Because of rumors that the strikers would try not only to set fire to the oil tanks, but to blow up the oil vessels tied up to the wharves of the Constable Hook plant, seven partly loaded tankers were towed away from their docks last evening and anchored off the Statue of Liberty.

Manager Shows Firm Hand.

George B. Gifford, general manager of the Standard Oil Company, showed yesterday a firm hand in handling the strike situation. He found the plant by daybreak and he was at 7 o'clock that the 100 still cleaners, who had struck for a 15 per cent increase in their wages, which run from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day, had not returned. Neither the 500 workmen in the barrel factories, who had gone out on Monday, nor the 100 still cleaners, who had struck for a 15 per cent increase in their wages, which run from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day, had not returned.

Mr. Gifford said there were no union men in the plant. He does not believe the strike is a result of any German influence, but thinks it is due to the belief of the men that the company is making big profits by selling oil to the Allies. "The men," he said, "thought they were being taken advantage of. We are not going to let them do that. We will see how quickly they will come to terms when they have to pull their belts tighter."

Oil Enough for Year.

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